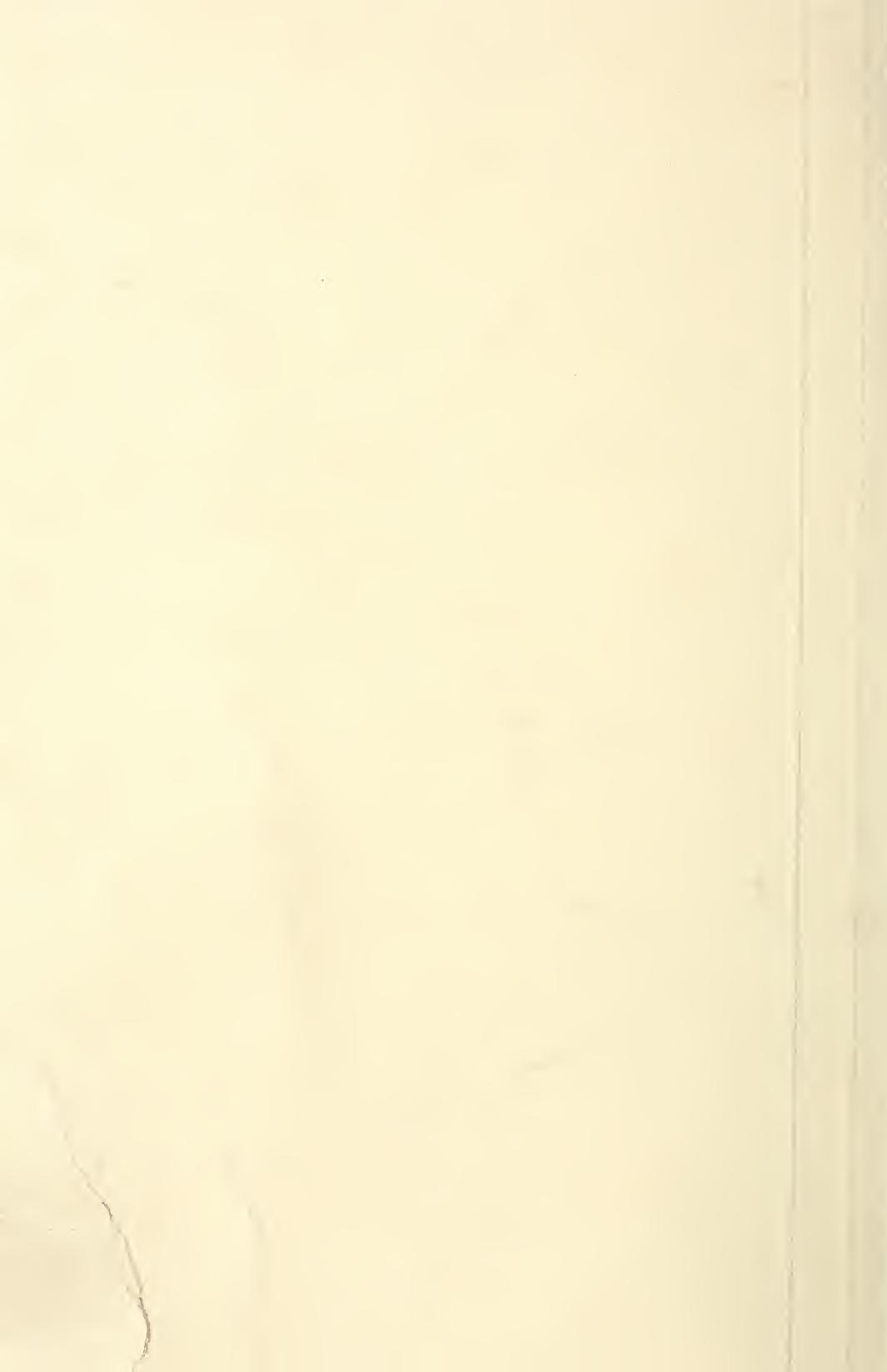


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The

HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, PROP.

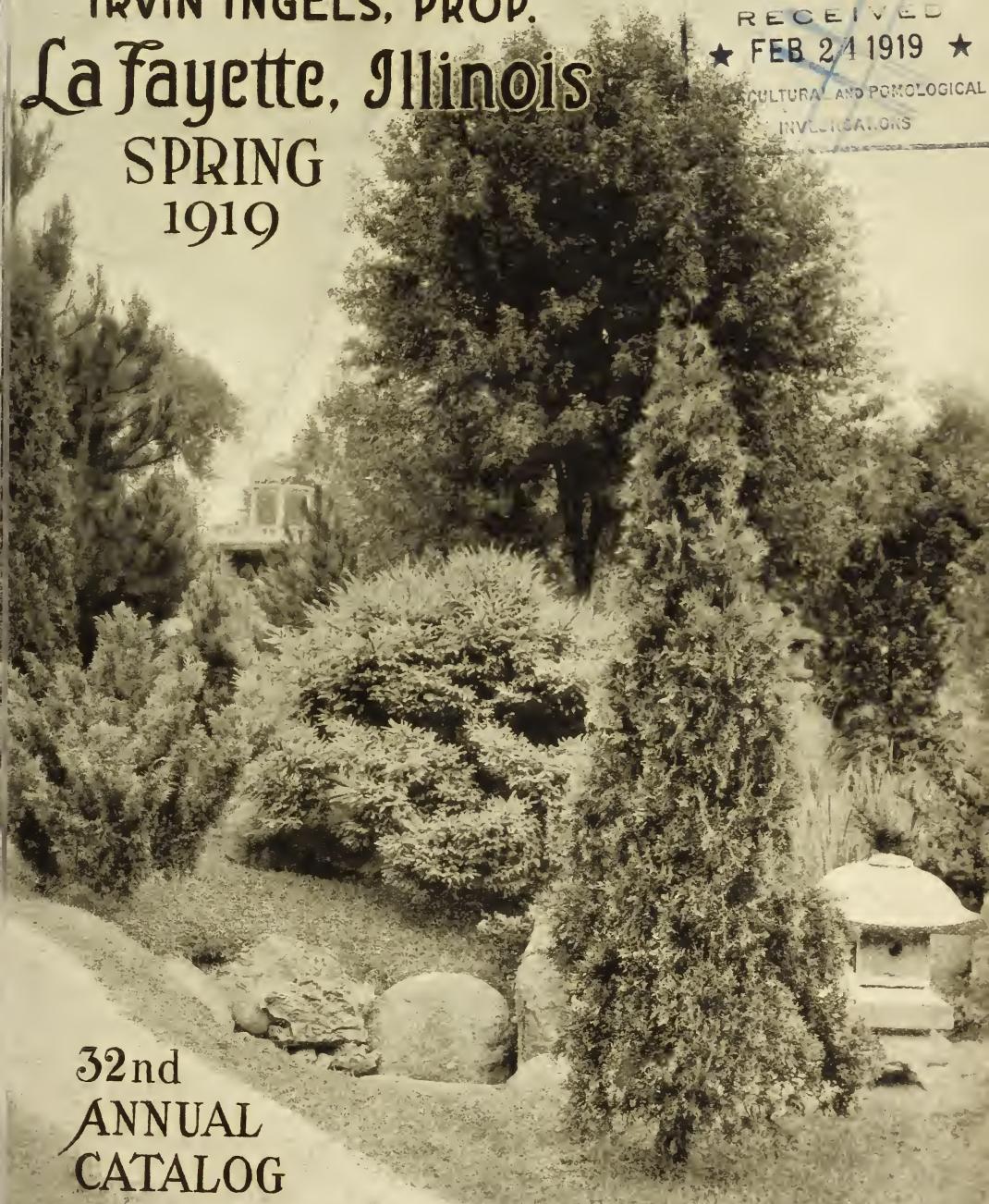
La Fayette, Illinois

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CULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS



32nd
ANNUAL
CATALOG

Important to Purchasers

TERMS CASH—All orders must be accompanied by cash, money order, bank draft, or personal check, for full amount.

ORDERS LESS THAN \$1—Will not be accepted unless twenty-five cents be added for packing.

REPLACING—We do not replace stock that dies the first season at any reduction. Some firms offer to replace free, but if you will compare our prices with theirs, you will see that they can afford to do so.

COMPLAINTS—Must be made within five days after receipt of the goods; otherwise we cannot consider them.

ORDER EARLY—To those familiar with the rush at the packing season, it is obvious that orders should be received early. Please place your order as far in advance of the shipping season as you possibly can, stating when you would like stock sent.

PACKING—Will be done in the very best possible manner to insure safe arrival of stock for which there is no charge.

GUARANTY—The most important point in the value of a tree is its purity; it must fit the label. We give an unqualified guaranty that our trees are true to label.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guaranty of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

HOME NURSERY

Located on the "Rock Island" half way between Peoria and Rock Island, 10 miles southwest of Kewanee, 30 miles northeast of Galesburg, and 25 miles north of Elmwood.

IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor.

LAFAYETTE, ILLINOIS.

INTRODUCTORY

Following the World's Greatest War is coming the World's Greatest Period of Peace and Prosperity. And it is with the most glowing optimism that we present this our **32d Annual Catalog**. To the many customers and friends, some of whom have bought of us nearly ever since the very beginning of the business in 1887, we need no introduction. To those unacquainted or who have never done business with the Home Nursery, will say that it has always been the policy from the first to grow such Fruits, Shrubs, and Plants that were hardy and desirable and best adapted to this particular region of the State, and to furnish same at a reasonable price. We deal direct with the trade and thus eliminate the middle-man's profits.

We are pleased to call particular attention to our enlarged facilities for the propagation of **hardy plants and perennials** as well as **greenhouse and bedding plants**.

The growing of **small fruits** has been one of our specialities, and the kinds we have to offer are the very best that can be procured. These are propagated in large quantities, and we offer them at very low prices.

Ornamental trees and shrubs we are able to offer in large quantities and the most varied selection.

Would call particular attention to our extensive list of **evergreens**. These we have in all sizes, and an especially large stock of **pines, spruce, and cedar** suitable for windbreaks and shelter-belts; also, a great variety of ornamental kinds for beautifying grounds.

Landscape Department—Designs for beautifying grounds, either large or small, will be furnished as usual. Those interested should apply early for plans and estimates. With our unusually large stock of ornamentals we are able to undertake large as well as small landscape plantings.

War Prices—We have had to advance prices a little in some lines only, owing to very obvious reasons,—increased cost of production, etc. But you will find that our prices are still less than half you pay traveling tree agents, and in buying of us you are assured of getting stock true to label and satisfactory in every way; if not, you know where to find us.

High Cost of Living—The price of fresh fruit has gone steadily up for the past number of years with a constantly increasing demand, and it will be some time before the price will be lower than now. To meet this condition one should plant plenty of the various kinds of fruits that can be so successfully grown in the corn belt. No farmer or land-owner need be without plenty of fresh fruit for himself and family the entire year from his own fruit garden or orchard. Plant now.

No agencies—We have frequent inquiries from parties wanting to act as our agents and take orders for us in their neighborhood. This would be all right and perfectly legitimate, but we have had to refuse these offers on the account of the low price at which our stock is listed. They would have to have from thirty-five to fifty per cent of their sales for their trouble and expense, which would necessarily have to be added to our selling price. We are quite sure that most people would rather sit down with a catalog and make out their orders for trees and plants themselves than pay a "windy" agent twice the money for the same stock.

Visit Our Grounds—Every one is cordially invited to visit our grounds and inspect the stock at any time whether intending to purchase or not. Parties wishing to buy stock in large quantities should write for special low prices, as several lines of stuff we are growing for the wholesale trade and in large quantities, both fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits and shrubs. Some we have growing by the hundred thousand.

HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, PROP.

LAFAYETTE, - ILLINOIS

Special Collections

The following **special offers** are intended for our customers who are unacquainted with the different kinds of fruits, shrubs; and plants, and at are a loss to know what kinds to select for any particular planting.

The Stock offered is first class in every particular, and will be carefully packed so as to reach you in good lively condition. For descriptions and cultural directions see under proper heading in body of Catalog:

Special Offer, No. 1

Family Orchard and Fruit Garden—The following list contains the very best and most desirable kinds for family use and in the proper proportions. A planting of this kind will furnish all the fruit an ordinary-sized family will require for the year. Regular Catalog price, \$37.10; **special price, \$28.**

20	Apples; our best selection.	20	Currants; bearing age.
5	Pears; assorted kinds.	20	Gooseberrys; bearing age.
6	Cherry trees; very best.	200	Strawberry plants; early and late.
5	Peaches; hardest kinds.	20	Grape Vines; assorted kinds.
2	Plums; Native sorts.	50	Snyder Blackberry plants.
2	Crab-apples.	10	Rhubarb roots.
50	Blackcap raspberry plants.	50	Asparagus crowns.
50	Red-Raspberry plants.		

Special Offer, No. 2

Town Lot Planting—Following fruit trees, small fruits, ornamental shrubs and plants in suitable quantity for town lot or small place. A planting of this kind will add more than one hundred dollars in value to any place without planting. Regular Catalog price, \$13.70; **special price, \$10.**

1	Best Summer Apple.	12	Snyder Blackberries.
1	Best Fall Apple.	12	Plum Farmer Blackcap Raspberries.
1	Best Winter Apple.	100	Best Strawberry plants.
2	Best Standard Pears.	25	Asparagus crowns.
2	Best Dwarf Pears.	5	Rhubarb roots.
1	Native Plum.	1	Crimson Rambler Rose.
2	Hardy Peach trees.	1	Spirea VanHoutti (Bridalwreath).
3	Early Richmond Cherries.	1	Hardy Hydrangea.
6	Concord Grape-Vines.	1	Engleman Ivy.
3	Best Red Currants; bearing age.	1	Purple Wisteria.
3	Best Gooseberries; bearing age.	1	Persian Lilac.

Special Offer, No. 3

Farm Apple Orchard—Twenty Standard Apple-trees in seven best kinds, summer, fall, and winter. Will give succession fruit nearly the entire year. Regular Catalog price, \$7.00; **special offer, \$6.**

1	Yellow Transparent.	5	Winesap.
2	Snow (Famuse).	1	Missouri Pippin.
5	Grimes Golden Pippin.	1	Seek-no-farther.
5	Jonathan.		

Special Offer, No. 4

Farmer's Small Fruit Garden—Following will furnish fresh fruit for the table every day from June until October, and enough extra to can the year's supply for ordinary-sized family. Regular Catalog price, \$18.50; **special offer, \$14.00.**

20	Red Currants; best kinds.	50	Snyder Blackberries.
20	Gooseberrys; bearing age.	200	Strawberrys; early and late.
100	Blackcap Raspberries.	10	Concord Grape Vines.
50	Red Raspberries.	10	Grapes; assorted kinds.

Special Offer, No. 5

Foundation Planting—Thirty best shrubs, vines, and plants, for planting around front of residence, to hide foundation. Planting plans furnished free. Regular Catalog price, \$8.50; **special price, \$6.75.**

10	Japanese Barberry.	2	Wisteria Vines.
5	Spirea VanHoutti.	1	Engleman Ivy.
3	Snowberry.	2	Dwarf Hollyhocks.
4	Hardy Hydrangea.	3	Crimson phlox (hardy).

Special Offer, No. 6

Shrubs for Border—Fifty shrubs in 12 best kinds; will furnish bloom and fragrance from May until late fall. Will plant fifty feet of border. Planting plans furnished free. Regular Catalog price, \$13.10; **special offer, \$12.**

5	Spirea VanHoutti.	3	Red-Twig Dogwood.
3	Spirea Salicifolia.	3	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.
10	Japanese Barberry.	3	Forsythia Intermedia.
5	Snowberry.	3	Philadelphus (Mock Orange).
5	Coral Berry.	4	Rosa Rugosa (Wrinkled Rose).
3	Japanese Honeysuckle.	3	Persian Lilac.

Special Offer, No. 7

Hardy Perennial Border—Thirty different kinds of hardy plants that will live out of doors from year to year. Will bloom the first season, and furnish bloom from April to November. Regular price, \$7.85; **special offer, \$6.**

5	Varieites Hardy Phlox.	2	Varieties Hardy Pinks.
1	Iris.	1	Sweet William.
1	Rudbeckia (Golden Glow).	1	Rocky Mountain Columbine.
1	Digitalis (Foxglove).	1	Gaillardia.
1	Canterbury Bells.	2	Varieties Perennial Larkspur.
5	Varieties Hollyhocks.	1	Forget-me-not.
1	Oriental Poppy.	1	Coreopsis Lanceolata.
1	Iceland Poppy.	3	Varieties best Paeonias.
1	Blue Anchusa.	1	Tritoma Pfitzeria.

NOTE,—No changes of varieties in the above "Special Offers" can be allowed. Please order by number. Cash must accompany the order.

Apples

Every landowner should plant at least some apple trees. The blossoms alone would more than repay for the trouble, and even the shade they might afford would be worth the effort. The landscape effect they give to a homestead is invaluable. No real homestead would be complete in appointment without its orchard; it's the one dear spot in the memory of every one reared on a farm that has its orchard. Still some people neglect such an important feature in laying out their home grounds. And with all these benefits you may have apples fresh from the tree at your pleasure, with a flavor that cannot be had in ones from a distant market. Could there be greater inducements for planting an orchard?

In making selection for an orchard one must not choose too many summer and fall varieties as they do not last long in a fresh condition and are soon gone, although the trees are usually good bearers. One should select mostly late fall and winter varieties. The reason for selecting a number of kinds is that some varieties are at their best in early winter and some in mid-season, while others are not good eating until March or April. Every variety has a certain time of ripening, whether it be summer, fall, or winter, and a selection should be made so as to have kinds that would give ripe fruit in succession during the entire year, beginning with the early-maturing kinds and ending with the very late keepers.

To parties who are unfamiliar with the various kinds and wishing a selection of varieties made, we give the very best suitable to their requirements. In selecting kinds for a family orchard we give mostly winter or late-keeping varieties.

Price of Apple-trees 5 to 7 ft. high, 3 years old, each, 40 cents; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$32.50.

SUMMER VARIETIES

- ✓ *ASTRACHAN RED—Large, deep crimson, sub-acid.
- ✓ *EARLY HARVEST—Straw color, tender, juicy, fine flavor.
- ✓ Oldenburg—(Duchess)—Streaked with red good sized, juicy, rich, sub-acid, very productive, early bearer.
- ✓ Red June—Medium sized, deep red, fine flavor, very early and productive. Very best for eating.
- ✓ *Yellow Transparent—White, tender, and juicy. Tree comes into bearing immediately.
- ✓ *Rambo—(Fall)—Size medium, oblate and smooth; color streaked and marbled with dull yellowish red on pale yellow ground; flesh very tender and rich; sub-acid and of fine flavor.
- ✓ St. Lawrence—A large roundish apple and a persistent bearer. The fruit is red streaked and of the finest quality.
- ✓ Snow—Also called Famuse. A deep crimson variety, with white flesh.
- ✓ Wealthy—Tree hardy and vigorous in growth, commencing to bear when young. Fruit large, striped with yellow and red; flesh white and tender, reddish stained, and of excellent flavor.
- ✓ Wolf River—A hardy and early bearing tree, with extra-large and attractive fruit. Color light green and yellow streaked with red; flesh white and tender; sub-acid in flavor, and with a pleasant, fragrant odor.

FALL VARIETIES

- ✓ *AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Very tender and juicy; sub-acid in flavor.
- ✓ *Bailey Sewet—Fruit rather large; striped red; flesh tender, rich, and sweet, but not juicy.
- ✓ Dyer—Rather large, light yellow in color, fine-grained and tender; sub-acid. This is a variety of exceptional worth.
- ✓ *Maiden's Blush—Medium sized. The skin is pale yellow, beautifully shaded with red; flesh tender and white and of superior quality.
- ✓ Ben Davis—One of the best known commercial varieties, prized for its large size and long-keeping qualities. The fruit is striped red and the flesh white.
- ✓ Domine—Medium size; skin light yellow, striped with red; flesh white tender, and juicy; extra fine quality.

WINTER VARIETIES

Apples---Continued

✓ *DELICIOUS (STARK'S)—Fine large red apple, deeply ribbed at the apex; extremely hardy and rapid grower, coming into bearing soon. Price, 50c each.

✓ GRIMES GOLDEN PIPPIN—A yellow apple of good size and of excellent quality; flesh tender and rich; decided spicy flavor.

✓ JONATHAN—Medium to large size; skin almost entirely covered with red; flesh white, juicy, tender, and mild sub-acid; quality excellent.

JENETING—Medium size; pale red with distinct stripes on yellow ground; flesh nearly white; juicy; mild sub-acid; great bearer.

Mammoth Black Twig—One of the most profitable and valuable in the market; resembles Winesap, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger.

Minkler—Large with greenish yellow skin striped with red. Trees bear well and the fruit is of excellent quality.

✓ *Missouri Pippin—Medium sized; bright red; flesh white and firm; aromatic. Tree comes into bearing immediately; fruit keeps until April.

✓ Milam—Often called Blair. Medium size; dull red; highest quality; keeps until late.

✓ *Golden Russet—A rich, juicy apple, crisp and good. Skin a dull russet.

✓ Roman Stem—A very productive variety; fruit medium sized; rich yellow with a faint bronze blush; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, spicy, rich sub-acid.

✓ Rome Beauty—Large; yellow shaded red; good quality.

✓ *Salome—A strong-growing variety, native of Illinois. Medium to large size; skin pale yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow and tender; good flavor.

✓ Talman Sweet—A vigorous growing variety; fruit is pale yellow, firm, sweet, and of excellent quality.

✓ Seeknifarther—Medium to large size; the skin is dull red, striped; flesh tender and rich and of delightful flavor.

✓ Willow Twig—An old variety well and favorably known; valued for its long-keeping qualities. The fruit is large and striped, with a sub-acid flavor.

✓ *WINESAP—Well-known variety and one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large; skin thick and very tough, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, rich, crisp, sprightly, sub-acid; quality excellent.

Crab Apples

The two varieties we have to offer are the very best kinds. The Transcendent is medium early, while the Hyslop is late.

Price, first class, each, 50 cents.

✓ Hyslop—Large, dark red, productive, and valuable; best for all purposes; on account of its beautiful color it commands the highest market price.

✓ TRANSCENDENT—This is one of the best and largest of the Siberian Crabs. The fruit is a bright yellow, striped with red; excellent for culinary uses; immensely productive.

In this section of Illinois, it is a very easy matter for a farmer to grow all the fruit his family can use; but not one out of fifty does it.

A man told me he could buy fruit for his family cheaper than he could raise it. I found out the reason; his family went without.

Pears

When properly grown, Pears are the most luscious of the tree fruits. We do not offer a large list, but such as are hardy and reliable. Pears do not require as much room as apple-trees, and the Dwarfs may be planted as close as eight feet apart.

Price, standard trees, 3 years, 6 to 7 ft., each 60 cents; per 10, \$5.00. Dwarf trees, 3 years, 5 to 6 ft., each 50 cents.

STANDARD VARIETIES

- ✓ **Bartlett**—Large, buttery, juicy, high-flavored, great bearer; very popular. One of the principal summer market varieties; August and September.
- ✓ **Kieffer**—Its large size, handsome appearance and, remarkable keeping qualities, make it an exceedingly valuable variety—one of the best varieties for canning; hardiest and most profitable kind yet introduced; October and November.
- ✓ **Duchess**—Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes russeted. The flesh is white juicy, buttery, melting, and sweet. Ripens from October to November. This is one of the most successful grown as dwarfs.
- ✓ **Seckel**—One of the best and highest-flavored pears known. Rather small with a rich yellowish-brown skin, and white, melting flesh. Tree very productive. Season, August and September.

NOTE—The Dwarf Pears are valuable on account of their great bearing qualities. The dwarfing causes them to come into bearing early. The dwarfing does not affect the fruit in any way, so that the fruit of any given kind would be the same on one as the other.

They're suitable for planting where space is limited, as in cities or town lots.

Cherries

The Cherry-tree is one of the most ornamental of the fruit trees and one of the earliest of the tree fruits to ripen. On account of its earliness and fine flavor it is in great demand. The trees thrive and do well under the most ordinary treatment, and no lot owner should be without this very luscious and early fruit. Of all the fruit-trees the Cherry should be given plenty of room, so as to develop its branches low down so the fruit can be easily reached.

First-class trees, 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

- ✓ **EARLY RICHMOND**—This is perhaps the most popular and valuable Cherry yet produced. It is very prolific and bears bright red juicy fruit, rather acid in flavor, and unexcelled for cooking. Tree very hardy. Ripens about the 10th of June.
- ✓ **Large Montmorency**—A large and bright red very attractive Cherry. A very pleasant acid flavor. Ripens about 10 days after the Richmond. The fruit is much sought after on account of its large size and fine flavor.

Buy all the fruit the family will use and the expense will be greater than all the other items of food put together.

A business conducted in the same place for thirty-two years, with an increasing trade is proof enough of reliability.

Peach Trees

The Peach is of the most easy cultured and comes into bearing the earliest of any of the tree fruits we have. It requires but little room as compared with other fruit bearing trees. It is in the greatest demand of all the tree fruits. Retains its flavor when canned, and makes a most excellent dried fruit.

Some have been discouraged in planting the Peach on account of having the fruit buds killed in the Spring. This is being overcome now by commercial orchardists with the use of smudge pots to keep the temperature in the orchard above freezing during a cold snap.

However, the buds are not always killed, and if you do not have the trees growing you are sure not to have any fruit. Plant trees now and be ready for the Peach year when it comes.

Price, first class trees, 4 to 5 ft., each, 35 cents; per 10, \$3.

✓ **Champion**—Trees of this variety are hardy and bear well. The fruit is large and desirable for shipping. It is very handsome creamy white with a red cheek; sweet, rich, and juicy. It ripens in August.

✓ **Greensboro**—Skin a beautiful crimson with a yellowish cast; flesh white, juicy, and of exceptional quality. A very attractive peach. August.

✓ **J. H. Hale**,—Color a beautiful golden yellow with deep carmine blush. It averages one third to a half larger than the Elberta, is about five days earlier, and is of much superior flavor.

Oldmixon Free—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy, and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens last of August.

✓ **ELBERTA**—The great market Peach of the South and West. Perfectly hardy in the North, and claimed by some to be the best all round Peach. Fruit large and handsome, with lemon-yellow skin, red on the sunny side. Flesh a rich yellow, with pink around the very free stone; tender and juicy.

✓ **Crawford's Late**—A superb yellow Peach; very large, productive, and good. Ripens about the close of the Peach season—last of September.

Plums

The Plum is found growing wild in almost every section of the United States. It grows in thickets along the edge of the woods, on low ground and on high ground, on poor land as well as rich.

On account of its great adaptability to this country and the excellent flavor of its fruit, it should find a place in every fruit garden.

There are several varieties that have recently been introduced from China and Japan that are bearers and produce fruit of fine flavor. The following list, although not a large one, embraces the most valuable of the different classes.

Price, first class trees, 5 to 6 ft., each, 40 cents.

✓ **Abundance**—Large and showy; beautiful amber color, turning to bright cherry-red when ripe. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy, and delicately perfumed. Ripens in July.

✓ **Burbank**—Large, roundish fruit, bright red when ripe. Flesh is yellow, sweet; of excellent quality and has a pleasant odor. The tree is hardy and bears very freely of this delicious fruit.

✓ **Damson**—A very productive and popular old variety, bearing quantities of medium-sized, tart fruit, dark purple when ripe, covered with a heavy blue "bloom". One of the best Plums for canning and preserving. Ripens in September.

✓ **Fellelberg (French or Italian Prune)**—A desirable late Plum; oval; freestone. The purple fruit is juicy and delicious, and is excellent for drying. Ripens in September.

✓ **Green Gage**—A fine handsome, Plum of exceptionally large size. Very desirable in many ways; for home use or market. Fruit greenish in color.

✓ **Forest Garden**—Fruit large, nearly round; dull purplish red with thin bloom; flesh yellow, firm, and sweet, and of pleasant flavor; cling stone; season, medium.

✓ **Wild Goose**—Old and widely planted variety; light red; very early, season July 15th.

Grapes

The fruit of the Grape has been very popular with the human race ever since our Great Grandfather Noah planted that memorable vineyard after the great flood, being one of the oldest mentioned fruits in Sacred History. It is the most wholesome of all the fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses.

By planting early and late kinds one may have the fruit in fresh condition from mid-summer to late fall, and many varieties will keep fresh until winter if layed away in a cool, dry place.

There is no fruit that will grow and take care of itself as will the grape if given a start. It will climb over any other tree or building that it can get hold of, and the higher it climbs the better flavor its fruit. And there is no fruit that will yield a richer harvest if given proper care and pruning.

Vines via Parcel Post—Grape-vines may be sent cheaply and quickly via parcel post, and where this mode of delivery is desired the exact amount of postage required will be given on inquiry. Ten cents will pay postage on ten vines in first or second zones.

The following list contains a variety of colors and flavors, and is the most valuable for planting in the Central West, where they will be found absolutely hardy. Farther north a light covering will suffice to insure an abundant crop.

The vines we have to offer are all two-year old, grown from cuttings taken from bearing vines, and are first class in every particular.

- ✓ **MOORE'S DIAMOND** (White)—The leader among the white Grapes; vines similar to the Concord, and is quite hardy. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.
ish white in color, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. 25c each; \$2 per 10.
- ✓ **Concord**—The fine old market leader, with handsome clusters of large, luscious fruit. Entirely hardy and productive. Succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best known grapes grown. Price each, 20 cents; per 10, \$1.50.
Pocklington—(White)—A pale green, turning when entirely ripe to a golden yellow. Sweet flavored, having a delightful aromatic odor. 25c each; \$2 per 10.
- ✓ **Agawam**—Bunch large, compact, shoulderered; berry large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, vinous, and of good quality; keeps well. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.
Worden—(Black)—Another very desirable variety; berries and bunches large. The vines are hardy and productive. 25c each; \$2 per 10.
- ✓ **Niagara**—(White)—A popular commercial sort. Berries and bunches are large; green-
- ✓ **MOORE'S EARLY**—Hardy variety bearing large berries with heavy blue bloom. Valued on account of its extreme earliness. Ripens first of August; 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Currants

Like all other small fruit, the currant needs a rich soil and high culture to get the best results. Grown on a poor soil and in a neglected condition, the fruit will be so acid as to be almost unfit for use, while the fruit of the same kinds grown under favorable conditions will have a mild and most refreshing flavor. On account

of the long season of ripening, which extends from early in May until September, and the many ways that it may be used, it should be included in every fruit garden.

The bushes we have to offer are two years old and of bearing age.

Price, two-year old, first class, each, 15c. per 10, \$1.25.

- ✓ **Long Bunch Holland**—Bunch long, well filled; berries medium to small, and bright red; quality good; bush unusually vigorous and holds foliage well; popular in many parts of the West.
- ✓ **Black Champion**—Very productive; large bunch and berry; excellent quality; strong grower.
- ✓ **White Grape**—Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, productive. Clusters long; berries large to very large, averaging large; of very attractive color, mild flavor, and good quality. A good table variety.
- ✓ **Ruby Castle**—A very promising new currant, highly recommended by our state experiment station.

Gooseberries

Another of our valuable native fruits and of the most easy culture. It will grow and do well in most any situation, and seems to do as well in a fence-corner or along the hedge as in a cultivated spot.

It is the first fruit from the garden in the spring, and may be had in fresh condition from the bushes till the frost of September or later.

Many people are prevented from growing either Gooseberries or Currants on account of the currant-worm that eats the foliage and prevents the fruit from maturing. These pests are the easiest controlled of any of the insects that feed on the foliage of plants and trees. The worms go into the chrysalis state in the ground under the bushes and the eggs are laid on the leaves near the base on the inside of the bush. The small worms commence to feed as soon as the leaves are developed. During their early existence they are not noticed, but in a few days of warm weather they spread all over the bush and then seem to eat up every leaf in a day. The remedy is to sprinkle the bushes with water to which a little paris-green has been added—just enough to give it a sea-green color—as soon as the leaves are fully grown, and repeat the dose in a week or ten days, to make sure of the worms.

The stock we have to offer is two years old and of bearing age.

✓ **Houghton**—An American variety; clear red when fully ripe; very prolific and profitable. 15c each; \$1 per 10; \$7 per 100.

✓ **Downing**—Native variety; fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, juicy and fine flavored; skin smooth. Bush very productive. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

✓ **Industry**—English variety; berries very large; dull red, hairy; flesh rich and agree-

Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the early garden fruits and of the most easy culture. It may be found growing in a wild state most anywhere along the edge of a grove or thicket, or along the hedges and fences. Being a native, it produces bountifully under cultivation, and the fruit finds a ready sale in the markets at nearly double the price of any other fresh berries.

It is necessary to renew a plantation every few years, as the crowns become old and infested with anthracnose or raspberry-scab, causing the fruit to become small and insipid.

The Red Raspberries, or those that sprout from the root, should be planted closer in the row, and all suckers that come up between the rows should be cut out. This will give more strength and vigor to the growing canes. This class of raspberry requires no pruning further than taking out the dead canes. This has to be done with all raspberries, as the canes only live two seasons; that is, they grow up one year and bear and die the next. All raspberries like a rich soil, and a top dressing every fall will be highly beneficial.

Price of Blackcaps, strong tip plants, per 10, 40 c; per 100, \$3.50.

Price of Redcaps, strong tip plants, per 10, 60 c; per 100, \$5.00.

Price of Red sucker plants, per 10, 40 c.; per 100, \$2.50.

- ✓ **Plum Farmer**—A large Blackcap of extra-fine quality of fruit. Canes hardy and free from disease and a vigorous grower. The best of the Blackcaps.
- ✓ **Cumberland**—Blackcap widely known for market. Fruit very large and firm. About same quality as Gregg, which it resembles. A very popular sort.
- ✓ **Columbian**—Redcap variety of large size. Canes strong and very productive. The fruit is dark red and of fine flavor.
- ✓ **Royal Purple**—Cap variety with very large purple berries of the finest quality. Of recent introduction and proves to be extra hardy and productive. The most profitable kind we have tried. Season extends nearly a month.
- ✓ **Cuthbert**—Large bright scarlet, or crimson; excellent quality; firm, juicy, and refreshing; hardy and productive. The very best of the kinds that sprout up from the root.

Blackberries

Blackberries require about the same culture as Raspberries, and follow them closely in time of ripening. The rows should be from 7 to 8 feet apart and the new shoots pinched off at the ends when about three feet high, which will give short and stocky bushes that will stand up well under a load of fruit. This, like the raspberry, is a native fruit and responds readily to culture. Have tested a good many kinds and have found the Snyder the most reliable for this region of the Corn-belt.

✓ **Snyder**—The hardest and most popular blackberry grown; fruit of medium large size and fine flavor. A standard market variety. Price per 10, 40 cents; per 100 \$3.00.

NOTICE—The Loganberry does not succeed in this State, and seems adapted only to the irrigated districts in the far West.

Garden Roots

Rhubarb—One of the earliest of the sauces from the garden, and on account of its coming before anything else in the spring is eagerly sought. Strong roots, each, 15 cents; per 10, \$1.

Asparagus—One of the earliest vegetables and of the easiest culture; is ready to use by the time other garden stuff is being planted and can be used for two months. Once planted lasts for years. Price for strong two-year roots, per 10, 25 cents; per 100, \$2.

If we do not send you just what you order, and of the best quality, we cannot expect to hold your trade or have you recommend us to your friends.

Strawberries

The Strawberry is the most universally used fruit in its season of all the fresh fruits on the markets. And its season may be said to extend from Florida and Texas to Minnesota and Washington, being on the market from February until late in July. During May and June the large cities consume them by the train loads daily.

In our latitude it is the first fruit to ripen in the spring, and there is no fruit that yields a greater profit per acre or quicker returns.

A plantation made in the spring will come into full bearing the following season. There is no fruit that has so wide a range of adaptability. It is grown with profit equally well in the North, East, South, or West, and will grow with success in any properly fertilized soil or climate.

Our Soil is especially suited to the development of Strawberry plants, and our plants are much larger than are usually sent out. Our stock is cultivated entirely for the production of plants which are kept pure. They are carefully graded, handled and packed.

A great many of my customers leave the selection of kinds to me, and I give them the very best early, medium, and late kind, which will give a succession of ripe fruit during a period of from four to six weeks.

Price, except as noted, 25c for 10; 60c for 50; \$1.00 for 100; \$8.00 for 1000.

✓ **Bubach** (Imp.)—One of the very largest berries; somewhat cockscomb or irregular in shape; color light red. Valuable on account of its extremely vigorous growth of both plant and fruit. We obtained our stock of this variety over 20 years ago of the originator, Mr. Bubach. Price, \$1.50 per 100.

✓ **Improved Haverland** (Imp.)—Originated on our grounds, and in shape and habit of foliage almost identical with the well known Haverland. The fruit is more even red, and has short stems holding the berries well off the ground. Strong vigorous plant. Fruit ripens evenly.

If Everbearing strawberries are planted they will bear the first season; in fact, they commence to bloom and bear fruit as soon as they commence to grow. But owing to their developing the fruit so slowly, one is unable to pick very much ripe fruit at one time unless he has a considerable planting to pick from.

With a plantation of from four to five hundred plants set in the Spring, under fairly favorable weather conditions, one would be able to pick from one to two quarts every day from the first of August until freezing weather.

Owing to the great demand for the Everbearing and the difficulty in getting the set plants, the price is necessarily high.

If you have grounds you want ornamented with trees, shrubs, and plants, write us. We furnish plans and estimates free to our customers.

✓ **DUNLAP** (Per.)—This is proving to be the most valuable sort, and is just now being planted more than any other kind. The berries are very large, bright red, well formed, and highly flavored. The greatest market-
berry yet introduced.

EVERBEARING VARIETY

✓ **Americus**—Thrifty grower; foliage bright green and very free from leaf trouble; fruit medium to large, round, and of the highest flavor. Fruit produced on the new runners as well as on the mother plant. Price per 10, 50c; per 50, \$1.75; per 100, \$3.00.

GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT

To those who have never bought anything in this department we solicit a trial order, that we may convince you of the superiority of our stock. Our facilities for growing all kinds of cut flowers and plants are unsurpassed.

As this catalog is being issued, the proprietor is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, but will no doubt be back in time to put some "pep" into the business during the spring planting.

Under the present management you can be assured of a large and varied stock to select from of the very best quality. Cut flowers for funerals given prompt attention.

Cut Flowers for Weddings and Parties

	Price per doz.
Carnations ,—Assorted colors, extra fine, prepaid mail.....	\$1.25
Sweet Peas ,—Pink and light pink; prepaid mail, (per 100, \$3.).....	.30
Calla Lillies ,—Extra large, 2-to 4-ft. stems (each, 50c).....	5.00

Cut Flowers for Funerals

	Price
All sprays made up with green—	
One dozen Carnations (each additional doz. \$1.25).....	\$1.75
Dozen each, Carnation and Sweet Peas , (add. doz. \$1.55).....	2.25
8 Calla Lillies , extra large, (dozen same, \$5).....	4.00
Emblems, Wreaths, Floral Designs, etc., according to size, from \$5 up.	

NOTE—Cut flowers ordered for Easter, Mothers' Day, or Decoration Day, one-third additional will be charged to the above prices.

NOTE—If ribbon bow is wanted for Sprays, add 50 cents for Chiffon or \$1 for Satin. Cards furnished free.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Telephone or telegraph orders will be sent C. O. D., unless the parties have an established credit with our bookkeeping department.

Bedding Plants

	Size pots	Each	per doz.
Snap Dragon ,—Assorted colors.....	2 in.	5c	\$.50
Calendula (Pot Marigold),.....	4 in.	20c	2.00
Nasturtium ,—Dwarf varieties,.....	2 in.	5c	.50
Geraniums ,—Assorted colors,.....	3 in.	15c	1.50
Geraniums ,—Assorted Colors,.....	4 in.	25c	2.50
Salvias ,—Early dwarf, (Scarlet Sage).	2 in.	7c	.75
Verbenas ,—Mixed colors,.....	2 in.	5c	.50
Pansies ,—Giant flowering, mixed,.....	2 in.	5c	.50
Centaurea (Dusty Miller),.....	2 in.	5c	.50
Asters ,—Mixed colors,.....	2 in.	5c	.50
Alternanthers (Joseph's Coat)—Red and yellow.....	2 in.	5c	.50
Heliotrope ,—Dark blue.....	3 in.	15c	1.50
Lobelia ,—two kinds, dwarf and trailing.....	2 in.	5c	.50
Ageratum ,—Blue; fine for edging.....	2 in.	5c	.50
Petunias ,—Mixed colors.....	3 in.	15c	1.50

Vegetable Plants

The growing of Vegetable Plants is an important branch of the business and we spare no pains to have the very best stock and of the most valuable kinds. Order your plants early and have them mailed to you at planting time.

	Per Doz.
Tomato—Very best kinds, (per 100, \$1.50,) according to variety.....	10 to 20c
Tomato—Grown in 3-inch pots; strong and stocky, each, 7 cents;.....	75c
Cabbage—Early and late kinds,.....per 100, 75 cents;.....	10c
Cauliflower,.....	15c
Peppers—Sweet and Cayenne,.....	20c
Egg Plant—Improved Large Purple.....	50c
Celery—Transplanted Plants.....	Per 100, \$1.00;.....
	20c

Hardy Perennials

The following well known Hardy Perennials represent the very best bloomers of this popular class of plants, and when planted together will furnish a wealth of bloom from early Spring until late fall. The stock is from three-inch pots, and are strong, well-rooted, and will bloom this season. Price, each, except as noted, 25 cents; per doz., \$2.50.

Canterbury Bells—2 varieties.

Shasta Daisy.

Rocky Mountain Columbine, each 35c.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—clumps, each 35c.

Gaillardia.

Dianthus Pink (Sweet William).

Dianthus Plumarius (Pheasant's Eye).

Anchusa Italica—Dropmore variety.

Oriental Poppy, each 35c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath).

Geum Coccineum.

Myosotis, Forget-Me-Not.

Hollyhocks—in variety.

Delphinium, Belladonna—light blue.

Delphinium, Formosum—dark blue.

Digitalis Purpurea (Fox Glove).

Window and Porch Boxes

Window Boxes on hand and made up in season, at reasonable prices according to size. Large stock of plants and vines on hand suitable for this work. Bring your Window Boxes and we will fill them.

Miscellaneous Plants

	Size pots	Each
Boston Fern—Specimen plant.....	5-inch	50c
Asparagus Plomosus.....	4-inch	35c
Asparagus Sprengeri.....	4-inch	35c
Pelargoniums—Best varieties.....		20c to 75
Carnations and Chrysanthemums—In varieties.....	2-inch	15c
German Ivy—Fine for vases or boxes.....	2-inch	15c
Dracaena Indivisa.....	4-inch	25c
Dracaena Indivisa.....	7-inch	75c
Moon Vine.....	3-inch	15c
Dahlias—In varieties.....	3-inch	15c
Gladioli—Named colors, red, white, and pink.....		50c per doz.
Cannas—Best bedding varieties, in pots, 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.		
Cuphea—Cigar plant.....	3-inch	10c
Bulbs for Fall planting or forcing, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Lillies, etc., write for prices.		

Important—All orders from this department should be made out separate from other departments of the catalog.

HOME NURSERY GREENHOUSE

GAAR INGLES, PROPRIETOR
LA FAYETTE, ILLINOIS

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

The demand for ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants has greatly increased the past few years, and to meet this demand we have greatly enlarged our plantings in this department and enlarged our facilities for propagating this class of stock, which consists of such kinds as are hardy and desirable and represent a great variety of colors both in blossom and foliage, as well as in habit of growth. We are able to supply these in large quantities.

It is surprising what a difference is made in the appearance and comfort of the home grounds by a judicious planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers, especially when the arrangement and plans have been studied out by a competent artist or architect.

We all know what a difference a little cleaning up and good clothes makes in the looks and comfort of mankind. Cleaning up the home grounds and planting a few shade-trees and some clumps of shrubs here and there that will give fragrance and bloom, some that will give bright-colored foliage in the Autumn; and planting borders or hardy perennials that will furnish a wealth of bloom the entire season; and laying out beds of roses and flowering plants; puts your grounds on "dress parade," and is a continual source of comfort and pleasure to yourself as well as a delight to your neighbors and friends or any one who might happen to view them.

Any home ground planted judiciously has the same elevating influence upon its occupants that cleanliness and good clothes does for the person.

In the development of the Central West the first and most important thing to the home-builder was to get the home, and little attention was paid to the beautifying of the home grounds. Now the land is practically all developed into farms, with convenient and substantial buildings, and the owners are beginning to think about beautifying their homes by the planting of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and plants. There is nothing about a homestead in the country or residence in city or village that reflects the culture and refinement of the owner as do well-kept and judiciously planted grounds. The planting also adds selling value as well as beauty and comfort.

Where large or small estates are to be beautified, or grounds laid out such as parks, playgrounds, institutional and club grounds, cemeteries, etc., we send a landscape architect to survey same and furnish complete plans and specifications for the proper planting, location of walks drives, etc., which services are free to our customers.

To parties wanting plans furnished for small residence grounds we make a request of a nominal fee of \$5 to protect us from those who have no intention of using the plans. This amount will be credited on their first order for trees or shrubs amounting to \$10 or more.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Soft Maple—Well-known fast-growing tree, heavy specimens, 14 to 16 ft. high, each, \$1. Medium heavy, 14 to 16 ft., each 75c.

Hard or Sugar Maple—As dug from the woods, sizes 10 to 20 ft., high according to size, 75c to \$1.50 each.

Norway Maple—Very similar to the Hard Maple, with a more dense and round top, and of very symmetrical growth. 9 to 10 ft., each \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., heavy, \$2 each.

Schwedleri Maple—Red-leaved Maple; ornamental variety of Norway Maple; with dark-red leaves early in the season, becoming dark bronze later. 9 to 10 ft., each, \$2.

Horse Chestnut—Makes a splendid round-top tree with dense foliage, and is fine for streets or lawns. 5 to 6 ft., each, 75 cents.

Bungei Catalpa—A handsome standard tree with globular top; grafted about six foot high; fine for formal planting. 2 yr. head, each, \$1.50.

Chinese Poplar—Fast-growing tree from Central China, recently introduced into this country by the United States Department of Agriculture, and highly recommended for ornamental planting. Of very upright growth similar to the well-known Lombardy Poplar, but absolutely free from insect pests of any kind. 10 to 12 ft., each, \$1.

American White Ash—Rapid-growing native trees, suitable for streets and Parks. 12 to 14 ft., each, \$1; extra large specimen, each, \$1.50.

American White Elm—Very rapid growing; makes large and spreading top. Becomes a very large and stately tree. 10 to 12 ft., each, \$1; large specimens, 14 to 16 ft., each \$2.

Wheatleyi Elm—Variety of English Elm of dense upright growth, with habit similar to Lombardy poplar. 10 ft., each, \$2.50.

European Birch—White-barked tree of rapid growth; fine for streets or lawn. 10 ft., each, \$1.

Weeping Trees

The Weeping Trees lend grace and beauty to ornamental grounds and may be planted single in open situation where they will fully develop. The following list contains the most hardy and desirable of this class of trees.

Betula Alba Laciniatia (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch).—Moderately rapid growing; drooping branches and white bark; fine for lawns or cemeteries. 6 to 7 ft., each, \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Ulmus Scabra Pendula (Camperdown or Weeping Elm)—Grafted. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

Morus Alba Pendula (Teas Weeping Mulberry)—Two-year head, each, \$1.50.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

Nature is Always Bounteous in her gifts to man, and has been unstinted in giving us a great wealth of shrubs with their perfume and flowers, with their varied-colored foliage and bright fruit. No one with home grounds, either large or small, should be without the enjoyment of these wonderful gifts. Who can measure the uplifting influence they have upon those that are enraptured by their beauty and fragrance.

They require but little care when once established, and grow in size and beauty each year. They are very effective for screens, borders, and for grouping on the lawn. There may be had a succession of bloom the entire season by planting the various kinds, and many will hang with highly colored fruit during the fall and winter.

It is comparatively recently that the demand has sprung up for shrubs for ornamenting rural homes and village grounds in the Central West. There is

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs---Continued

scarcely a home in country, suburb, or town, the beauty and value of which cannot be enhanced by a judicious planting of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose there is no class of plants that lend themselves more readily than the hardy flowering shrubs. In this part of the West their importance has only begun to be appreciated.

To meet this demand we have added a number of desirable hardy flowering and ornamental-leaved varieties to our list of shrubs.

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry)—Graceful low dense habit; foliage bright green turning in fall to orange scarlet and crimson. **Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.**

Calycanthus Florida (Strawberry Shrub)—Wood spicy; flowers chocolate color. **Each, 30c.**

Cornus Siberica (Red Dogwood)—Branches bright red in winter. **Each, 25c.**

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)—Sometimes called burning bush. **Each, 30c.**

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—Produces large double white flowers in June. The best of the Deutzias; very vigorous growth; profuse bloomer. **Each, 35c.**

Deutzia Gracilis—Slender-branched variety dwarf habit and very early flowering. Flowers pure white. **Each, 40c.**

Diervilla Florida (Weigelia Rosea)—Large upright bush; great bloomer. **Each, 25c.**

Diervilla Florida Hybrida (Hybrid Weigelia)—Eva Rathke; dark red bloom very showy. **Each, 35c.**

Forsythia Intermedia (Golden Bell)—Blooms very early. **Each, 25c.**

Forsythia Suspensa—Drooping variety; fine for borders. **Each, 25c.**

Hibiscus Syracus (Hardy Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon)—Blooms in great profusion in late summer. **Each, 35c.**

Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)—Loaded with dazzling white flowers for a large part of the summer. **Each, 35c.**

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (Hardy Hydrangea)—Blooms in August and blossoms hang on until fall. **Each, 40c.**

Privet, Amur River—Resembles California in habits of growth but is hardier and should be planted in sections where the California is liable to winter-kill. **Each, 25c; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$15.00.**

Common Buckthorn (R. Catharticus)—A fine robust hardy shrub of European origin; dark-green foliage white flowers and small black fruit. A very popular hedge plant. **25c each.**

Lonicera Tartarica (Tartarian Honey-suckle)—An old-fashioned shrub native of Europe; flowers white or pink borne in great profusion in late spring; fruit red or orange color persisting until fall. Foliage bright green. **Price, 25c.**

Lonicera Morrowi (Japanese Honey-suckle)—The best of the bush honeysuckles; flowers in early spring. **Each, 25c.**

Philadelphus Grandiflora (Mock Orange or Syringia)—White waxy flowers bloom in June. **Each, 30c.**

Prunus Japonica (Double Flowering Almond)—Flowers pink early. **Each, 35c.**

Rhus Copallina (Upland Sumac)—Fine for borders or foundation. **Each, 25c.**

Rhus Glabra (Smooth Sumac)—Tall growing; suitable for high borders. **Each, 20c.**

Rhus Glabra Hirta Laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumac)—Finely cut leaved. **Each, 35c.**

Rhus Cotinus (Purple Fringe)—Mist-like bloom; large shrub. **Each, 35c.**

Ribes Aureum (Flowering Currant)—Very fragrant and early blooming. **Each, 25c.**

Robinia Hispida (Rose Acacia)—Flowering Locust; great bloomer. **Each, 35c.**

Rosa Rugosa (Japanese Wrinkled Rose)—Blooms vary from purple to white; very hardy shrub. **Each, 25c.**

Rosa Setigera (Illinois Prairie Rose)—Bloom bright pink about two weeks later than other climbing roses. **Each, 50c.**

Rhodotypos Kerrioides (White Kerria)—A handsome and distinct shrub usually 4 to 5 ft. tall. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green. Flowers pure white an inch or more across appearing in late spring. **Price, 35c.**

Sambucus Aurea (Golden Elder)—Leaves a bright yellow; fine for color effect. **Each, 40c.**

Spirea Thunbergi (Snow Garland)—Fine for foundation planting. **Each, 30c.**

Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)—A most graceful shrub. **Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.**

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs---Continued

Spirea Billardii—Hardy upright shrub growing 4 to 5 ft. tall. Flowers bright pink produced in long dense panicles in summer. Very showy and attractive. Price, 40c each.

Spirea Salicifolia (Willow-Leaved Spirea)—Rather slim upright growing shrub with willow like leaves; flowers in large terminal pinkish white panicles during mid-summer. Price, 35c each.

Symporicarpus Racemosus (Snow Berry)—Graceful shrub bearing coral-like fruit which hangs on until winter. Each, 35c.

Symporicarpus Vulgare (Indian Berry)—Red coral berry; graceful shrub that will grow either in open or shady place. Each, 25c.

Syringia Persica (Persian Lilac)—Old-fashioned well-known shrub. Each, 30c.

Tamarix Africana—Light feathery foliage; fine for contrast. Each, 25c.

Viburnum Lantana (Wayfaring Tree)—A large shrub; native of Europe; leaves heart-shaped wrinkled dark green above downy beneath. Flowers white in dense flat-topped clusters; berries bright red changing to black. Price, 40c each.

Viburnum Dentatum (Arrow Wood)—A bushy shrub with upright branches; leaves bright green; flower creamy white in profuse flat-top clusters in early summer; berries blue-black. Price, 40c each.

Viburnum Sterilis (Common Snowball)—Large growing shrub. Each, 35c.

Hardy Vines and Creepers

In the beautifying of grounds the climbing shrubs are indispensable. They will grow where other ornamentals find no room. For home embellishments there is nothing that adds more grace to the exterior of a house than well-placed and appropriate vines. The enchanting pergola, shady arbor and veranda, or clinging wall cover, gives that artistic effect that no other treatment can produce. Climbing vines add comfort, perfume, and flowers.

Vines should have deep rich soil, and without which these charming shrubs will be both disappointing and commonplace. Generally vines about the house get set in a mixture of clay, brickbats, cinders, and building refuse, and the owner finally decides that vines are not much good, while if the ground had been prepared by filling in with good rich soil before planting, and mulched heavily with well-rotted manure in the fall, the results would be most satisfactory.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Forms a dense mass of green foliage turning to crimson scarlet in the fall. Each, 50c.

Ampelopsis Englemani (Engleman's Ivy)—Small-leaved variety of the American Ivy; very hardy. Each, 35c.

Celastrus Scandens (American Bittersweet)—Well-known native climber. Each, 30c.

Clematis Jackmani—Large purple flowers; vine hardy. Each, 75c.

Clematis paniculata—Small flowers, white and fragrant, bloom late. Each, 50c.

Lonicera Halliana (Japan Honeysuckle)—Strong grower; holds foliage until early winter. Each, 35c.

Wisteria Chinensis (Purple Wisteria)—Well-known hardy climber. Each, 50c.

Lonicera Sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle)—Very showy; splendid for porches. Each, 30c.

Lucium Vulgare (Matrimony Vine)—Very showy vine with coral-red or scralet berries borne in great profusion. Each, 25c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These can be used in many ways in beautifying grounds and are showy, planted either in mass or for bordering shrubberies.

Miscanthus Japonica (Japanese Eulalia)—Six to eight feet tall. Each, 35c.

Miscanthus Variegata—Leaves striped. Each, 35c.

Miscanthus Sinensis (Narrow Leaved Eulalia)—Three to five feet. Each, 35c.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Hardy perennials appeal most especially to people that haven't the time to bother with plants that have to be reset every spring. One can have just as gorgeous displays of flowers by the use of these hardy plants as with annuals, and they will live and increase in beauty each year. There are gardens where clumps of some of the old favorites have outlived three generations of owners.

Many kinds are up and in bloom before it is time to think about setting out annuals, and with a small border planting there is no time during the entire season but what one will find a wealth of bloom from some one or more kinds of these most popular plants.

A garden of hardy perennials is a most important adjunct to the home, and the showy Pinks, Irises, Phlox, Hollyhocks, and the like, add a charm that can be had in no other way.

All strong field-grown plants, and will bloom the first season.

Althea Rosea (Hollyhocks)—Strong clumps that will bloom this season; double all colors. **Each, 15c.**

Aquilegia Caerules (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Flowers two inches across tinted with blue and light yellow. **Each, 30c.**

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—Old-fashioned garden pinks. **Each, 15c.**

Digitalis Purpurea (Foxglove)—From the old-time gardens; showy. **Each, 15c.**

Funkia Subcordata (White Day Lily)—White flowers 4 to 6 inches long. **Each, 20c.**

Iris Germanica (German Iris)—Great variety of colors; bloom early. **Each, 15c.**

Rudbeckia Sub-Tomentosa (Golden Glow)—Cone flower; blooms throughout the summer. **Each, 20c.**

Paeonia—The showiest and grandest of the garden. We have these in various colors. Strong plants, each, 35c; per 10, \$2.50.

Coreopsis Lanceolata (Lance-leaved Tick-seed)—A grand free-flowering species with large showy flowers. Stems 1 to 2 feet tall usually clusters leafy at the base bearing long-stemmed golden-yellow flowers about 2 inches across. Very showy and desirable for cutting. **Price, 20c each.**

Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—Brilliant colors. **Each, 40c.**

Phlox Paniculata (Hardy Garden Phlox)—Large clumps. Pure white **each 15c**; crimson **each, 20c**; all colors mixed **each, 10c.**

Iris Kaempferi (Japanese Iris)—Blooms in June various colors. **Each, 15c.**

Tritoma Pfitzeri—Red-hot Poker; hardy grasslike perennial; blooms from mid-summer until November; very showy. **Each, 25c.**

Special Offer—We will send one each of the above fifteen perennials for \$2.25; or five of ten kinds our selection for \$7; or 100 in full assortment for \$12.50.

Roses

There is nothing in flowers that takes the place of roses. There is nothing in flowers that can compare with them in beauty, grace, and ornamentation. It is surely the Queen of Flowers. There is no other flower that is quite as appropriate for decoration.

By planting the proper selection of kinds, a succession of bloom may be had from June until freezing weather in October.

In this latitude only the hardiest varieties of roses can be grown with success unless they have some winter protection. By laying the bushes down and covering with coarse material or wrapping with straw or burlap, the half-hardy varieties may be grown with good results, and one is amply repaid for the trouble. By planting the proper selection of kinds one may have a succession of bloom from June until freezing weather in October.

Roses--Continued

In planting Roses one should bear in mind that new and vigorous growth is what produces the bloom, and this can be attained only by cutting back the top to within three or four inches of the ground as soon as planted. Another essential is good deep rich soil and clean cultivation; these are absolutely necessary for success.

Roses must have a sunny situation and not be planted in the shade of tree or buildings.

Our Stock contains a variety of colors and is the very best for this latitude. The plants are two-year-old field grown, are in good dormant condition, and will bloom the first season. They are not to be compared to greenhouse plants from small thumbpots sold at a low price.

HYBRED PERPETUALS

Price, each, 40c.

F. K. Druschki—Large pure white; ever blooming.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant Crimson; an old favorite.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; very large and fragrant.

BEDDING VARIETIES

Price, each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Baby Rambler—Dark crimson; very dwarf; blooms all the time.

Clothilda Supert—White shaded with carmine; covered with bloom the entire season.

Pink Cochet—A favorite pink bedding rose with large flowers on long straight stems; color, deep rosy pink; half hardy.

W. R. Smith—Creamy white flesh, pink at the tips and buff at the base. The bloom is especially good during the late season. Half hardy.

CLIMBING VARIETIES

Price, each, 50 cents.

Crimson Rambler—Dark crimson; strong grower; well-known popular cluster Rose.

Dorothy Perkins—Delicate shell pink; foliage much finer than the Crimson Rambler; bloom in large clusters.

Illinois Rose—Native of Illinois; bloom single light pink; season two weeks after other varieties are past. Good foliage and extremely hardy.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Rosa Rugosa—Japanese wrinkled Rose; perfectly hardy and fine for massing with other shrubs. Price, each, 25c.

Persian Yellow—Very early double yellow Rose, blooming profusely in June. Old and well-known variety. Price, each, 50c.

Madam Plantier—White June rose of great beauty; wonderful bloomer. Price, each, 35c

Luxemburg—Moss rose of dark crimson color; one of the finest of this class. Price, each, 50c.

Evergreens

Evergreens are invaluable for beautifying grounds. They are used for specimens on the lawn, and also extensively for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. They lend color in the winter and make a perfect background for the flowering shrubs of early spring.

A good many fail with evergreens on account of improper treatment. In transplanting, the roots should never be allowed to become dry, as no amount of soaking will restore them.

The large-sized specimen trees we furnish with a ball of dirt, which insures the success of transplanting. The large trees produce an immediate effect. Trees dug with ball of earth about the roots and tightly sewed in burlap (B. & B.) may be shipped to any part of the country and planted with success.

Remember that in buying trees of us you get them fresh dug, properly handled, and carefully packed. And there are no middle men's profits to pay.

Evergreens---Continued

	Height	Each	10	100
American Arbor Vitae.....	1½ to 2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
American Arbor Vitae.....	2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.00	25.00
American Arbor Vitae, heavy, (B. & B. \$2.50).	5 to 6 ft.	1.00		
American Arbor Vitae, heavy, (B. & B., \$3.00).	6 to 7 ft.	1.50		
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, selected, B. & B.	3 to 4 ft.	1.00		
Globe Arbor Vitae, B. & B.	18 in. spread	1.00		
Balsam Fir, selected specimens, B. & B.	6 to 7 ft.	5.00		
Irish Juniper, fine specimen, B. & B.	3 to 3½ ft.	1.25		
Irish Juniper, fine specimen, without dirt,	2 to 3 ft.	.75		
Red Cedar, fine specimens, B. & B.	6 to 7 ft.	6.00		
Pinus Mughus, dwarf mountain pine.	1½ to 2 ft.	1.00		
Pinus Austrica, Austrian pine,	1½ to 2 ft.	.40	3.00	
Pinus Ponderosa, long leaved pine.	2 to 3 ft.	.60		
Pinus Sylvestris, Scotch pine,	2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	18.00
Pinus Sylvestris, Scotch pine,	3 to 4 ft.	.40	3.50	25.00
Pinus Sylvestris, heavy specimens,	6 to 7 ft.	1.00		
Pinus Strobus, White pine,	1½ to 2 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
Pinus Strobus, White pine,	2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
Pinus Strobus, White pine, specimens, B. & B.	8 to 10 ft.	9.50		
Pinus Strobus, White pine, without dirt.	8 to 9 ft.	1.50	10.00	
Spruce, Black Hills, specimens, B. & B.	5 to 6 ft.	6.00		
Spruce Colo. Blue, selected, specimens, B. & B.	4 to 5 ft.	4.00		
Spruce, Colo. Blue, selected blue, B. & B.	4 to 5 ft.	6.00		
Spruce Norway.	1½ to 2 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00
Spruce Norway.	2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	20.00
Spruce Norway.	4 to 5 ft.	.75	6.00	40.00
Spruce Norway, selected, B. & B.	6 to 7 ft.	5.00		
Spruce Norway, selected, B. & B.	10 to 12 ft.	15.00		

NOTE—Trees furnished B. & B.—that is, balled and burlaped,—we guarantee to grow or money paid, refunded. The larger sizes have ball of dirt weighing from 250 to 500 pounds.

Evergreenss Suitable for Windbreaks

The American Arbor Titae or White Cedar is one of the very best for windbreaks; a dense-growing native tree that soon attains a large size. The growth is very upright and the branches willowy and not easily broken by wind or sleet. The wood is valuable for many purposes and is used extensively for telegraph poles and railroad ties.

The Norway Spruce is extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. On account of its dense growth is very extensively used for shelter belts.

The Pines are all easy to transplant and are of rapid growth, the **White Pine** being the most rapid and the wood the most valuable. The **Scotch Pine** grows more stocky and rugged, and also makes a very beautiful tree.

In planting evergreens for **windbrakes** they should be set a in single row with the trees from three to four feet apart in the row, so as to make a solid wall of green. Usually one row will be sufficient, but when two or more rows are wanted they should be set from sixty to eighty feet apart. The space between the rows may be planted to any of the farm or garden crops with profit.

Remember, we visit grounds either private or public, and give suggestion for beautifying with shrubs, trees, and plants. Correspondence invited.

Order early while our list of varieties is complete.

The only possible way to build up a business to last is by honest and square dealing.

Plants Suitable for Hedging

Nothing adds to ornamental grounds like a well-kept hedge, and it only requires from one to two years after planting to produce an effective one.

Ordinarily the plants should be set about one foot apart, though if a very low hedge is wanted they should be set closer. Trimming should commence the first season.

Ground should be prepared by spading full twelve inches deep and three or more feet wide and the length required. Plants should be set in the middle of the spading and kept well cultivated the first season. A heavy mulching will be beneficial the first winter.

The following kinds may be sheared to any desirable form. The grade of stock offered is all first class 18 to 24 inches high, and extra well rooted:

	Per 100
Berbery <i>Thunbergei</i> —Japanese Barberry; dense growing,	\$12.00
American Arbor <i>Vitae</i> —(Evergreen)	15.00
Norway Spruce—(Evergreen)	15.00
Spiraea <i>Van Houttii</i> —(Bridal wreath)	15.00
Amour Privet—dark green foliage	15.00
Rosa <i>Rugosa</i> —Japanese wrinkled Rose	12.00

Distances for Planting

Rows apart.	Apart in rows.	Rows apart.	Apart in rows.
Blackberry 8 feet	2 feet	Apple 30 feet	20 feet
Gooseberry 6 feet	4 feet	Pear 16 feet	12 feet
Currant 6 feet	4 feet	Plum 20 feet	16 feet
Strawberry 3 feet	2 feet	Peach 16 feet	10 feet
Asparagus 3 feet	2 feet	Grape 7 feet	6 feet
		Raspberry 7 feet	3 feet

The above distances are for field culture and on good prairie land. On light soil plant closer.

Shrubs Adapted to Shady Places

It is quite often that plantings are required in the shade of the house or under large trees. The following Shrubs will grow in shade and give good results. In places that have been shaded for a considerable time the soil often becomes sour, and few varieties of shrubs or plants will thrive in it without the application of lime to counteract the acidity:

Japanese Barberry	Red barked Dogwood	Forsythia
Privet	Viburnums	Deutzia, in variety
Sumac, in variety	Snowberry	Coral berry
Flowering Currant	Hydrangea Arborescens	

HINTS FOR THE PLANTER

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, which should be either dug or plowed deep and well worked up. Where preparation by plowing is not practical the holes should be dug at least two feet wide and 16 inches deep. In filling the hole use only fine dirt against the roots. Allow no trace of manure to come against them. The top soil should be well worked up for a space two feet each way around the tree and well cultivated the entire season.

Where trees are planted in plowed ground, a hood crop may be grown between the trees with profit. No crop should be planted within five feet of the trees. Do not set a tree as you would a post and expect results. It must have cultivation. If the soil is coarse and crumbly a good soaking will be beneficial.

SELECTION OF TREES A good many people are led to believe that a one-year apple-tree will come into bearing as soon as a three-year-old planted at the same time. Experience has proven this to be incorrect for this latitude. It might be true in the South, or in some of the favored irrigated valleys, but in this region the three-year-old tree will come into bearing at least two years sooner. This will apply to all fruit trees as planted in this section.

PREPARATION OF TREES If trees appear dry when received, from being long on the road, place them with their roots in water, or bury root and top in moist dirt for a few days until revived, before planting.

Ordinarily stock should be planted as soon as received. If the ground is not ready or for some reason you are not ready, the trees may be heeled in for a few days without injury, by covering the roots with moist dirt and shading the tops.

Do not expose roots to sun and wind for any length of time. It is highly injurious and fatal to evergreens. Go over the roots just before putting in the hole, and with a sharp knife cut back to good live tissue, as they will start much quicker from a freshly cut surface than from an old wound.

TIME OF PLANTING The proper time for transplanting nursery stock is often a disputed question. It is well known that deciduous trees, or those that shed their leaves, may be transplanted at any time after the leaves drop in the fall until the growth starts again in the spring. However, in this latitude, any trees that are inclined to be a little tender are liable to winter injury if planted in the fall; so that, owing to our cold winters, spring planting as a rule is preferable this far north. Where fall planting is practised, it should be deferred as late as possible to allow the wood to ripen fully. This will be usually the fore part of November.

CULTIVATION To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated at all times.

Where planted in sod this is very important, as the grass will soon occupy all the space and choke the trees. A coarse mulching would be of benefit to keep down the grass and the ground cool and moist.

Keep down all water-sprouts or suckers that come up around the base of the tree. The first two years at least the orchard should be well cultivated. Bear in mind that a thrifty tree is usually immune from most insect pests.

SPRAYING We are often asked how, when, and what to spray. We do not attempt to answer these questions, although we spray our own trees and think we know a few things about the business. But our State Experiment Station is making a special study of the best methods and means of controlling insect and fungus diseases, and issues a Bulletin giving the best very up-to-date information to be had. This Bulletin is free for the asking. Just address, Illinois State University, Urbana, and ask for the Bulletin on Spraying.

THE HOME NURSERY

ORDER SHEET

**PLEASE USE THIS SHEET
WHEN ORDERING**

No.

HOW TO ORDER Fill out this sheet with the items you want. Be sure to give the size and Catalogue price, enclosing Postal Money Order, Bank Draft, or Personal Check for full amount of order. If ordered by mail or Parcel Post the amount of postage should be added. On request we give the exact postage required to any Post Office in the United States on any particular order.

Ladies please prefix Miss or Mrs. to your names.

Orders less than \$1, add 25c for packing.

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MY GUARANTEE: While I exercise the greatest care to have my stock genuine and reliable, I agree to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that my replacing it or offer to replace it shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

Please write below the names and addresses of your friends who are interested in
and buyers of TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

NOTE—Five will be furnished at the 10 rate, fifty at the 100 rate, and five hundred at the 1,000 rate.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All claims for error or shortage must be made immediately upon receipt of goods, as we do not guarantee beyond delivery.

Special Attention

We have on hand large specimen Evergreens
in sizes up to 16 ft. in height.

White Pine	Scotch Pine	Norway Spruce
Black Hills Spruce		Colorado Blue Spruce
Balsam Fir	Red Cedar	White Cedar (Arbor Vitea)

These we move with ball of earth and guarantee them to grow.



Block of Evergreens. We grow these by the thousand. You get them fresh dug and carefully packed.

Large List of

Dwarf Evergreens for Formal Beds,
Foundation Planting, Etc.

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the NURSERY —*

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